CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Yemeni Special Envoy

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on Feb. 14 received Foreign Minister Mohamed Saleh Mutie, special envoy of the Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Present on the occasion was Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister.

Ali Saleh Moawad, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to our country, was also present.

On the occasion, the special envoy courteously conveyed a personal letter of Comrade Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, to the great leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and conversed with the special envoy in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Foreign Minister Mohamed Saleh Mutie who was special envoy of the Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen left Pyongyang on Feb. 14 by special plane.

President Kim Il Sung on Feb. 14 receives Foreign Minister Mohamed Saleh Mutie, special envoy of the Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. (KCNA Radiophoto)

PER. DIV. MAR 11 1977 NYPL

Romanian President Supports 4-Point Proposal

PYONGYANG Feb. 11 (KCNA)-The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of solidarity sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in support of the new national salvation proposal put forward by the recent joint meeting of political parties and public organisations held in Pyongyang.

The message of solidarity reads:

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung,

I took note with great interest of the letter which the recent joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent to political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in south Korea after adopting new proposals to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people and on my own behalf, I extend the heartiest congratulations to you and to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Korean people on this new valuable initiative aimed at realising the supreme national desire of the Korean people.

The Romanian people follow with deep sympathy the consistent, creative struggle waged by the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you to build socialism in the northern half and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The rational and constructive proposals put forward in the letter adopted at the joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are characteristic of the years-long struggle and initiatives of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of you yourself to the end of seeing accomplished the legitimate desire of the entire Korean people to live in a reunified, independent peaceful and democratic state and achieve the development of the country on the path of social and economic progress, and this is considered as a fresh expression of the high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the Korean people and general cause of peace.

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Warmly welcoming this new initiative directed to the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of your homeland, I assure you of our whole fraternal backing for the righteous cause of the brother Korean people.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my full conviction that the relations of close friendship, militant solidarity and many-sided cooperation between our two parties and two peoples will develop and consolidate still more to the benefit of our two peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace all over the world.

Special Envoys To Mideast, Africa

Presidential special envoys Chong Jun Gi and Ho Dam, Vice-Premiers of the DPRK Administration Council, returned to Pyongyang after successfully concluding their visits to Middle East and Africa. Follow KCNA's latest reports on their trips:

Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi returned home on Feb. 10 after visiting the Democratic Republic of the Sudan as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and concluding his visit to the Syrian Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen as head of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and Kuwait as head of the DPRK government delegation.

A WPK delegation headed by Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, on a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic Jan. 25 paid a call on Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Talks were held on Jan. 22 and 23 between the WPK delegation and the delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party in Damascus.

The WPK delegation on a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Jan. 27 called on Abdul Fatah Ismail, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization of Democratic Yemen. On Jan. 30 the party delegation also paid a call on Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Talks were held on Jan. 27 and 28 between the WPK delegation and the delegation of the United National Front Political Organization in Aden.

A DPRK government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi on a visit to Kuwait Feb. 2 paid a call on Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, Acting Emir and Prime Minister of State of Kuwait.

On the other hand, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam returned home on Feb. 8 by special plane after visiting the Republic of Togo as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung, the People's Republic of Benin, the Republic of Senegal and the Central African Empire as head of the government delegation of the DPRK and the Federal Republic of Nigeria in the capacity of Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister.

Vice-Premier Ho Dam on a visit to Nigeria Jan. 23 called on Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

In his conversation with the vice-premier, the Nigerian president said:

Nigeria would continue to support in the future, as in the past, the righteous struggle of the Korean people in the United Nations and other international arenas.

A DPRK government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Ho Dam on a visit to the Central African Empire Feb. 2 called on Emperor Bokassa the First.

On his way home from Africa the vice-premier stayed in China between Feb. 7 and 8. During his stay there he met with Huang Hua, Foreign Minister of China.

Meanwhile, a DPRK government delegation headed by Li Chang Son, Minister of Culture, on a visit to Uganda Jan. 24 called on Idi Amin Dada, President of Uganda.

A military delegation of the DPRK headed by General O Jin U, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, on a visit to Pakistan, Jan. 28 called on Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. In the following day the military delegation also paid a call on Pakistani President Fazal Elahi Chaudhri.

Rodong Sinmun Claims Tok-do

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK), Feb. 11, in a commentary sharply denounces the Japanese ruling circles' moves to tear away Tok-do Island (Takeshima in Japanese), a publicly recognized sacred territory of our country, from it and flunkeyist traitor Pak Jung Hi's behaviour of fawning upon them, according to KCNA.

The commentary says:

Tok-do Island, an inalienable territory of our country, must not fall into the hands of others.

Lashing Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda for uttering at the Diet session on Feb. 5 that he would take the waters off Tok-do Island as Japan's territorial waters, claiming the "right to possess" Tok-do Island, the island of our country, situated east of Ulrung-do Island, the commentary stresses:

We can never tolerate the Japanese ruling circles' claim for Tok-do Island traditionally belonging to our country which was publicly recognized from time immemorial and confirmed by historic data.

It continues:

The Japanese ruling circles claimed the "right to possess" Tok-do Island not merely because they are covetous for Tok-do Island and rich natural resources in and around it.

By claiming the "right" to Tok-do Island and its territorial waters, they intend to use this in achieving their foul political aim through the manipulation of the treachery of the Pak Jung Hi clique, pro-U.S., pro-Japanese stooges.

At a time when the Japanese authorities were holding the criminal "'ROK'-Japan talks" with the south Korean puppets, they brought forward the "problem of Tok-do Island" to use it as a bait for a political bargaining and cooked up "'ROK'-Japan agreements".

Their renewed claim for the "right" to Tok-do Island and for its territorial waters was prompted by this wild design.

The commentary goes on: Fukuda's remarks are now giving rise to a hot discussion among the south Korean people and public circles. Yet, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, far from lodging proper protest with the Japanese side's claim, are behaving cowardly.

The puppets openly declared that the "problem of Tok-do Island" would not be raised at the "south Korea-Japan foreign ministers meeting" slated in Tokyo on February 18 for the "progress of the talks," the commentary notes. It declares: this cannot be construed otherwise than an act of letting others grab Tok-do Island as they like.

The commentary remarks:

The Japanese ruling circles also revealed their intention to chase south Korean fishermen out of the waters off Tok-do Island and have the fishing ground to themselves when they claimed the "right of possession" and "territorial waters" after raising the "problem of Tok-do Island". The puppets, however, kept a mum about this brazen-faced claim.

If there be anything uttered by the puppets, it is only the jargon they let loose to make it appear that they are opposed to Japan's claim for the "right" to Tok-do Island. And they did so to get rid of pressure from public opinion.

This is nothing but a trite trick to fool the people. In fact, the puppets are placing everything at the disposal of the Japanese ruling circles in compliance with the latter's demands.

It is by no means fortuitous that Fukuda, answering the interpellation of opposition Dietmen, said that there were no opinions from the opposite side concerning Japan's claim for the "right to possess" Tok-do Island.

Flaying the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their mean act of shunning a rebuff to the noisy talk in Japan about appealing the "problem of Tok-do Island" to the International Tribunal, the commentary observes: this proves that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are a pack of five traitors of 1905 in the present times bartering away even the territory and see eye to eye with the foreign aggression forces.

S. Korea-Japan Parliamentarian Meet to Readjust Shady Tieup

A number of Japanese on Feb. 15 thronged to Hotel New Otani in Tokyo, where south Korean "national assemblymen" stayed to participate in the sixth general meeting of the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians league," and unfolded a powerful demonstration protesting against the meeting.

The demonstrators waged a sit-in for long hours in front of the hotel, shouting the slogans "Dissolve immediately the Japan-south Korea parliamentarians league," "We will not pardon the bribing group" and "We denounce the dark Japan-south Korea adhesion." The demonstration was preceded by a protest rally at a park adjacent to the hotel.

In the midst of such growing public denunciation, the sixth general meeting of the parliamentarians league was held on Feb. 16 at the Tokyo hotel under strict police guard. Armoured cars and riot police were stationed around the hotel.

The general meeting was attended by 40 south Korean "lawmakers" headed by former "prime minitter" Kim Jong Pil and 50 Japanese Dietmen from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and the opposition Democratic Socialist Party. Attending the meeting as a guest, Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, a well-known south Korean-lobbyist, made a congratulatory speech. Also present there was Kasuga, head of the Democratic Socialist Party, which is a sole Japanese opposition party member of the parliamentarian league.

The sixth meeting was held at a time when Seoul was plunged into an impasse with the disclosure of KCIA's influence-buying practices in American and Japanese political circles as well as with Carter administration's reconfirmation of the GI pullout from south Korea.

Recently both the American and Japanese public are demanding their governments stop aid to the repressive and corrupt Seoul "regime."

At the same time, the Japanese Liberal-Democratic government is faced with the strong opposition and public demands for a full investigation of Seoul's payoffs to the LDP Dietmen. This is now shaking to the foundation the LDP's long-standing monopoly of power. Tokyo also feels unease about the planned U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea.

Thus, the last general meeting ended in the publication of an anachronistic joint statement that the reduction of GIs in south Korea would destabilize the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in the rest of Northeast Asia, so it should be tackled deliberately.

Timed to coincide with the legislators meeting, south Korean "foreign minister" Pak Tong Jin on Feb. 17 came to Japan. Arriving here in the afternoon, he called upon his Japanese counterpart Hatoyama in the evening. Their talks continued into the following day. They reached an agreement on holding the "south Korea-Japan ministerial conference" in Tokyo this September. The regular meeting has not been opened for two years after the last meeting in Seoul, 1975, although an agreement was already reached on its earliest opening in the Seoul meeting.

During the foreign ministers talks, Pak Tong Jin requested Japan to oppose the GI pullout from south Korea, increase economic aid to Seoul and to have the Diet ratify the "south Korea-Japan treaty on continental shelf."

Commenting on the sixth general meeting of the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians league," Rodong Sinmun(organ of the CC of the WPK) in Pyongyang said, Feb. 18, it was aimed at strengthening the collusion and tieup to perpetuate Korea's division, hasten Japan's reinvasion of south Korea and increase war potentials of the south Korean puppet clique.

As for the foreign ministers talks, the DPRK party organ in a commentary, Feb. 20, branded it as a confab for perpetuating the division of Korea.

Saying that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are now resorting to every plot to prolong their existence by clinging to the sleeves of the Japanese reactionaries, Chongryun(the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) noted in a statement, Feb. 18, that the Japanese reactionaries, on their part, are hard at work to create "two Koreas", more easily realize their reinvasion of south Korea and get new concessions, actively encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Pak Ordered KCIA to Kidnap Kim Dae Jung

Ex-Director Reveals

"The order to kidnap Kim Dae Jung was given by Li Hu Rak, the then director of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency, on the instructions of Pak Jung Hi," said ex-minister of the south Korean embassy in Tokyo Kim Jae Gwon who commanded the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung in Tokyo to Kim Hyong Uk, ex-director of the KCIA now residing in the United States, according to a Kyodo News Agency report from Washington.

Kim Jae Gown told Kim Hyong Uk that he was "chief of the field operation in Tokyo" for the kidnapping.

This fact was disclosed by Mun Myong Ja who has been conducting anti-Pak Jung Hi press activities in the United States since she sought asylum there in autumn, 1973.

Mun Myong Ja obtained this news in her conversation with Kim Hyong Uk for many hours in connection with the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case one year ago, but, she has withheld its publication for this or that reason. On February 12, she disclosed the truth of the kidnap case to a Kyodo correspondent, saying: "Such international crime must not be allowed to be buried in the dark."

The Kyodo News Agency said: "According to Mun Myong Ja's memo, Kim Jae Gwon who crossed to the United States frequently met Kim Hyong Uk, his former superior, and told him the inside story of the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case. According to Kim Jae Gwon, Pak Jung Hi was the top mastermind of the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case, and the kidnapping order was given by the then KCIA director Li Hu Rak, and Kim Chi Ryol, vice-director of the KCIA, supervised the whole operation and Li Chol Hui, assistant director of the KCIA, commanded it at the KCIA.

The chief of the kidnapping group in Tokyo was minister Kim Jae Gwon, who was joined by Yun Ji Won, former head of the KCIA operation corps No. 1 specially sent from Seoul, in commanding the actual operation. They surprised Hotel Grand Palace in Tokyo where Kim Dae Jung had a talk with Ryang Il Dong, head of the Democratic Unification Party, and spirited him away.

The executors of the kidnapping were Yun Yong Ro, former KCIA chief at the Kimpo airport in Seoul, Kim Dong Un, former first secretary of the embassy in Japan, who left his fingerprints on the spot, Ryu Chun Guk, former second secretary of the embassy, and Ryu Yong Bok, former consul of the south Korean consulate in Yokohama."

Reporting about the later activities of Kim Jae Gwon, the commander of the kidnapping "operation" on the spot, the Kyodo News Agency said: As the situation took such a course that the kidnapping went wide of the mark, which was to kill Kim Dae Jung, he fell out of favour with Pak Jung Hi and was forced out of his post to be relegated to a Los Angeles-based "backstage team" of the south Korean CIA after crossing to the United States.

The report added: after it was exposed at a hearing about the activities of the south Korean CIA at the international organizations sub-committee of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee last spring that Kim Jae Gwon was lying low in Los Angeles under the assumed name "Kim Gi Wan," he almost severed ties with Kim Hyong Uk and went into hiding.

Kim Hyong Uk, it said, who was known for his unquestioning fidelity to the "Pak regime" when he was at the post of the director of the KCIA from 1963 to 1969, now contributes articles critical of the "Pak regime" to a Korean language newspaper published in the United States after he went there.

Reportedly, the south Korean ruling party "national assemblyman," Hong Byong Chol, once a chief of the "presidential security office," was arrested by the police on Feb. 12 in Seoul on suspicion of taking bribes from a south Korean fertilizer importer in connection with fertilizer import from the U.S. and Canada.

He was singled out on Feb. 7 by Socialist Dietman Kobayashi as one involved in the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case (August, 1973) at the Japanese Diet's budget committee.

The south Korean "lawmaker" is believed to be a close friend of Japan-based Korean businessman Rim Su Gun, whose motorboat is said to have been used in abducting the south Korean opposition leader.

Hong was due to participate as a member of the south Korean delegation in the sixth general meeting of the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians league" held in Tokyo on Feb. 16. His sudden arrest came as a result of the disclosure of his role in the kidnapping. So, it is rumoured here that he was detained to prevent a Japanese investigation from developing into a thorough exposure of the abduction case.

KCIA Attempts to Buy Influence in Canberra

An attempt by the KCIA to buy influence in Australia was disclosed on Feb. 10 by the Australian Financial Review in an article "Attempts to Buy Influence-S. Korean Envoy Ordered Out" by Brian Toohey. The article follows:

A SENIOR MEMBER of the South Korean Embassy has been asked to leave Canberra after complaints of the way in which he had been attempting to "buy" influence.

The official was designated as "counsellor" within the embassy, but his actual role was as head of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency in Australia.

The request that he leave was made in a discreet way by the Foreign Affairs Department last year after his activities became too overt for comfort.

His departure is in line with recent revelations about the KCIA's foreign operations, particularly in the U.S. where 90 Congressmen have allegedly received money from a prominent South Korean businessman.

U.S. intelligence sources have insisted that the businessman was acting on behalf of the KCIA.

U.S. agencies reportedly have recorded conversations within South Korean President Park's residence to prove the allegations.

No such advanced monitoring devices were needed in Australia.

The South Korean counsellor's approaches became so blatant that the Department of Foreign Affairs felt obliged to step in before a public scandal broke.

The gifts being sprayed around by the South Korean "diplomat" ranged from trivial to the point of genuine embarrassment.

Even Foreign Affairs and Defence officials were included in the offers.

The South Korean offensive overseas is based upon a deep-seated desire to see that North Korea makes few diplomatic gains and that pressure is not put on President Park to ease up on the various repressive measures he has instituted in the south.

Ironically, the South Korean Government has plenty of reason to try to influence the Australian Government to dilute its economic policies in regard to its export barriers but has little to worry about on the political front following the removal of the Labor Prime Minister, Mr Whitlam.

One of the coalition's most important ministers, for example, is well known in diplomatic circles for the lavish hospitality he has enthusiastically accepted on visits to Seoul.

He is not alone, of course, among his colleagues, nor among members of the press gallery who have enjoyed similar if somewhat less exclusive entertainment in Seoul.

Chongryun Protests Maltreatment of Korean A-Bomb Victims

The director of the public health bureau of the Ministry of Health and Welfare of Japan in a talk with representatives of sufferers from atomic bombs on February 1 turned down the request made by the representative of the Liaison Council of Korean Sufferers from Atomic Bombs for the Japanese authorities' cooperation including the financial problem concerning the survey of the conditions of the Korean sufferers in Japan, raving: "You had better receive contributions from the Korean wealthy men."

Representatives of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) went to the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare on the afternoon of Feb. 4 and lodged a strong protest with it against this outburst.

That day the representatives met the parliamentary vice-minister and the director of the public health bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare and demanded that the Japanese authorities' outburst be revoked at once. They handed them a letter protesting against this outpouring.

Declaring that the Japanese authorities' outburst is unpardonable as it seriously contravenes the spirit of humanitarianism, the letter demanded that they revoke the reckless remark and apologize for this, set up an office for the survey of the conditions of the Korean sufferers in Japan and take appropriate measures for the medical treatment of them and the guarantee of their living conditions.

Portuguese, Burundi Coms. Formed

The Portuguese Committee for Supporting the Democratic and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was inaugurated on Jan. 14, according to a report from Lisbon.

Lawyer Luiz De Asvedo, member of the secretariat of the Portuguese Democratic Lawyers Association, was elected chairman of the committee.

Reportedly, an inauguration meeting of the Burundi Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held at the Conference Hall of the State Palace in Bujumbra on Jan. 31.

At the meeting Mayor of Bujumbra Murange was elected chairman of the Burundi committee and its six members were elected.

Korea's Economy Seen in Family's Budget
—In Case of Rim's—

Income

The Rims live in an apartment house along the Chollima Avenue, Pyongyang. Mr. Rim is a foreman of a plant in the city and her wife works for a plant making shirts. They have two sons and one daughter.

The family's nominal monthly income is 150 *won* in all (one *won* approximates 130 yen). The Rims are in the middle income bracket.

What with the free education and medical treatment and what with almost zero housing rents the real income of the Rims must be twice the nominal figure.

Expenditure

The Rims use much money for subsidiary food to feed their rapidly-growing children.

Their monthly 0.58 *chon* home (100 *chon* approximates 1 *won*) is composed of two *ondol* (Korean-style heating device) rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom.

Five *won* or mere 3 per cent of the monthly income is paid for power, gas, *ondol* rates because around 600-700 *won* per household is annually spent by the state for these utilities. The Government bears expenses 50-58 times as much as the house rent paid by each family.

It is not clear how much money is spent for their children's clothes. But school-uniforms and children's clothes are supplied free in every season, which cost the Government annually 30 million *won*.

Public Utilities Charges

Mr. Rim commutes by bus which is free and Mrs. Rim walks to her workshop and their children's school is within hail. There is no rushhour in Korea.

The minimum fare is 10 *chon* for a bus or subway ride. Postcard charges are 5 *chon* and letter charges are 10 *chon*. Telephone charges are 5-10 *chon*.

Diagram (1) shows they spend no *won* for their children's education. The Government outlays are 44,000 *won* per person from primary school to university and 1,500 *won* a person from nursery-school to kindergarten.

They feel no need to save for their old age, but they plan to save the rest for expensive luxurious items and for marriage of their children.

Well-Treated Manual Workers

The workers enjoy two-week paid holidays a year in addition to state-designated holidays and go and stay free in a hotel during that period.

Those who are incapacitated in labor accidents are entitled to an annuity of 40-48 per cent equivalent to their monthly wage.

The state takes care of the old who have no relatives and the disabled.

An old-age annuity equivalent to half as much as the basic wage is given to men over 60 years and women over 55 years.

In the DPRK there is no inflation at all. On the contrary the prices continue to fall.

The prices have been reduced on 8 occasions from the end of the Korean War till now. At the turn of the 1970's the prices were lowered by over 30-50 percent. Wages have been raised on 6 occasions since the war, including the 1970 wage increase of 31.5 percent.

And on April 1, 1974, the tax system was completely abolished, which made the real income of the workers increase 1.5 times between 1970 and 1974.

In the DPRK the wage scale is divided into eight classes and miners and metal workers receive a monthly minimum income of at least 110 *won*.

At almost every household both the husband and wife work as the women account for 48 percent of the labor force. This means that many families have monthly income of over 200 *won*.

No specific sex or age difference is in the wages. But the technicians or muscular laborers are favorably treated.

Uniform Prices

Beside the distribution of an averge of about 6-7 tons of grain, the annual cash income per farming household was 2,360 *won* in 1974. The rural people pay the same prices for the same goods as the urban dwellers.

The living standards in the countryside are becoming closer to those in the city, with the difference between them disappearing.

Huge amounts of government funds were used to build houses for the workers who were left homeless in the Korean War (1950-53). Dwelling houses with a total floor space of 18.2 million square meters were constructed in the cities and housing projects with a total floor space of 14.6 million square meters completed in the rural areas during the ten years from the ceasefire to 1963. So, Korea faces no housing issue.

From 1964 to 1973 the Government financed the construction of 560,000 houses in the rural areas. The Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976) saw the completion of 10,000 houses in the urban areas and 150,000-200,000 houses in the rural area.

Amusements

Movies and operas which the comers love cost only 1.5 *won*.

As for expenses for sports, people can make free use of local gymnasiums and sports facilities.

Government Subsidies

It is proceeds from the state-run enterprises that sustain the finances of the DPRK and in 1960 they accounted for 97 percent of the national revenues.

These proceeds leapfrogged—3.3 times—as a result of the industrial performance in the 1960's.

In the 1960's industry represented 76 percent of the gross product and agriculture 34 percent.

The growth of industry enabled the state to completely abolish the taxes.

Industrial output continued to increase during the years from 1971 to 1975—an annual rate of 18.4 percent. The self-supply rate of raw materials and fuel reached 70 percent.

A happy life in modernly-equipped apartment houses

Public Utilities Charges

(won)

bus, subway	0.1
sealed letter	0.1
postcard	0.05
telephone	0.05-0.1
public bath	0.01

1 won = around 130 yen

A nationwide network of omnibus services is a convenient transport means.

Prices of Necessities

(won)

soap	0.80-1.20
toothbrush	0.60-1.00
dental cream	0.40-0.90
note	0.40-0.75
pencil	0.60
children's sweater	12
children's shirtwaist	1.35
chima chogori	50
children's jacket	25
business suit	90
shirt	13-17
necktie	2-3
overcoat	75-100
shoes	10-30

Budget of the DPRK

(won)

year	revenues	expenditures
1970	6,252,200,000	6,002,690,000
1971	6,357,350,000	6,501,680,000
1972	7,430,500,000	7,300,610,000
1973	8,599,310,000	8,513,910,000
1974	10,015,250,000	9,672,190,000
1975	11,517,200,000	11,367,400,000

(1) Domestic Budget of the Rims

monthly income 150 won yearly income 1,800 won

(won)

item	monthly expenditures	%	yearly expenditures
medical treatment	0		0
education	0		0
food	82	54	984
rice	32	21	384
subsidiary food	50	33	600
house rent	0.58	0.38	6.96
power, water	4.25	3	49.44
ondol	0.28		3
savings	30	20	360

Boost in Grain Production

Last year the agricultural working people of Korea produced more than eight million tons of grain by successfully overcoming very unfavourable weather condition. They are now waging a vigorous drive to effect another leap forward in grain production this year.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our agriculture is getting industrialized and modernized. Farming is done on a scientific and technical basis as required by the Juche-based method of farming. As a result, agricultural produce swells year by year.

The nation's grain production in 1946, the year after liberation, was no more than 1.9 million tons.

In 1974, 28 years later, it rose to more than 7 million tons and next year it chalked up a whopping gain of above 700,000 tons. Last year a grain height of more than 8 million tons was scaled with the biggest harvest ever known in Korean history.

Nineteen seventy-six was a rich year not only in rice, maize and potatoes but also in vegetables, fruits and cocoons.

The per hectare harvest of rice rose by between 700 kg and more than one ton and maize by between 600 kg and more than one ton 200 kg above the previous peak of 1975.

Already in 1974 our country held the world's top place in its per hectare harvest of rice. That year, many cooperative farms reaped 10 to 15 tons of rice from each hectare and the Chonjin Cooperative Farm in Ryongchon county, North Pyongan Province, gathered up to 23 tons 800 kg per hectare from many hectares of paddy fields.

The sharp rise in grain production is a firm guarantee for the nations' grain reserves.

With the steep rise in agricultural production, the share of each farm household in grain and cash distribution grew rapidly.

Last year, an average of 8 tons 150 kg of grain plus a sizable amount of money went to each household on the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, Kangso county, South Pyongan Province. And 7 tons 700 kg of grain and a large amount of money were distributed to each household on the Ryonggye Cooperative Farm in Ulju county, North Pyongan Province, and 9 tons 100 kg of grain plus a large sum of money on the Pukji Cooperative Farm in Chaeryong county, South Hwanghae Province.

On the Ponghwa Cooperative Farm in Paechon county, South Hwanghae Province, adjacent to the Demarcation Line, where south Korean Kanghwa Island, an island laid waste, is clearly visible, farmer Li Byong Hak received 300 straw-bags of grain, farmer Yun Jae Mun 280 straw-bags of grain and, farmers Chong Un Hak and Li Jong Hun 240 straw-bags of grain, each with bundles of banknotes.

Our people extend highest glory and warmest thanks to the fatherly leader who has brought them plenteous crops every year so they can live a bountiful and cultured life with nothing more to be desired, their hearts aflame with the determination to remain boundlessly loyal to him.

It is not the soil or the weather to which goes the credit for the leaping growth of agricultural production in our country in the recent years.

Under the influence of the cold front that swept all the continents last year, a drought continued for 60 days in our country and untimely chill, snow and frost, storms and downpours assailed it.

But, thanks to the irrigation works well built under the policy advanced in the rural theses, a record harvest could be reaped in our country last year, not much affected by the bad weather.

The great leader authored long ago the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country and has given an energetic guidance in the powerful acceleration of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside and defined the agricultural front as one of the main fronts and taken care that the efforts of the whole Party and the whole state were directed to it.

Last year alone he gave programmatic teachings on agriculture on more than 600 occasions and indicated the direction and concrete ways for making a good farming at important Party and state meetings. And, not yet reassured, he made trips of tens of thousands of *ri* for on-the-spot guidance in the countryside to wisely lead our agriculture to a bumper harvest.

He gave teachings on making a scientific and technical farming as required by the Juche-based farming method and took measures to combat the influence of the cold front.

Thus, the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his warm care and the energetic guidance of the Central Committee of the Party enabled us to capture the grain height of more than 8 million tons, successfully overcoming all the mischiefs of the unfavourable weather.

Now our working people in the agricultural and all other domains are effecting innovations every day in the implementation of the five-point policy of great nature-remaking to let the victory flag fly on the 10 million ton height of grain.

When this height is captured in a few years to come, this land will be covered with stacks of grain, in the literal sense of the term, and our people will enjoy a more bountiful life. (KCNA)

Mining Equipment Output Increases

Freight trains fully loaded with mining equipment are now running to coal and ore mines in an unbroken chain in our country.

Upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on keeping the mining industries decidedly ahead of the processing industries, the workers of the mining machine plants and three-revolution team members dispatched there are powerfully supporting the coal and ore mines with an increased supply of mining equipment.

In the recent one month they produced 1,570 more coal cars and 500 more rock-drills than in the corresponding period last year and also increased the output of conveyers and iron props.

The workers of the Sunchon Coal Mine Machine Plant fulfilled a monthly plan in 15 days by waging the speed battle with the determination to carry out the coal car production plan for the year set 90 per cent above the results of last year before October 10, the anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. By pooling their efforts and wisdom they have partially remodelled the coal car to markedly extend its life span and cut the consumption of steel 13 per cent below the norm by increasing the proportion of the work by the presses.

The workers of the Hoeryong Coal Mine Machine Plant have sharply boosted the output of coal cars as against the comparable time last year by introducing efficient assembling devices.

An energetic drive to lift the output of pit cars and mining equipment is also under way at the March 30 Factory, the September 28 Factory and the Charyonggwan Mining Machine Plant.

In the recent years the machine plants in the field of the mining industries of the country have produced many kinds of new efficient machines to equip the ore and coal mines.

The coal mine workers are carrying out the comprehensive mechanization of coal excavation with the introduction of such modern coal cutting equipment as cylinder-style coal cutters and chain conveyers and mechanized stope supports. (KCNA)

First Quarter Yearly Fish Catch Plan Fulfilled

The first quarter yearly fish catch plan was carried out at 100.8 per cent on February 9 taking the ministry of fisheries as a whole.

Upholding the New Year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for this year and the programmatic teachings given by him at the meeting of active fishery workers in the eastern coastal area, the fishermen across the country and three revolution team members dispatched to the domain of fisheries have waged a fierce fishing battle from the outset of the year. They have worked with the same vim and vigor with which they carried out their January commitments for the production of aquatic products at 102 per cent on January 15.

The fishermen on the eastern coast have waged a high-pitched drive for increased fish catch with a single loyal determination to boost fish catch so as to repay the great benevolence shown by the great leader for making our people's dietary life more affluent. They are now scooping 20 tons per netting, 80-90 tons at maximum, by giving precedence to scientific shoal detecting and conducting a mobile fishing operation.

Fishermen of South Hamgyong Province operating in the main fishing grounds fulfilled their daily fish catch quotas at 150 per cent through a fierce fishing battle.

The fishermen of the Sinpo Fisheries Station, the nation's leading fisheries station, have conducted mobile fishing operations in keeping with the rapidly changing fishing conditions. They are reporting more than two big hauls a day.

The fishermen of the Soho Fisheries Station acquitted themselves of their first quarter yearly plan at 135.2 per cent on February 9.

The fishermen in North Hamgyong Province have fulfilled the first quarter yearly plan before others. They nimbly concentrated and dispersed fishing boats for netting fish swarming in and out.

The fishermen in Kangwon Province are carrying out their daily commitments at 200 per cent.

Frozen fish, canned fish, dried and salted fish and other varieties of processed fish are produced in large quantities in the fish processing centres and sent to the urban and rural population. (KCNA)

Fish catch is increasing since the outset of the year.

News in Brief

Feb. 9

* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Pak Yong Si left Pyongyang by plane to attend a meeting of the Standing Committee of the World Council of Peace scheduled in Bulgaria.

Feb. 10

* Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Li Chang Son.

* A delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union headed by Li Su Wol left Pyongyang by air to attend the first session of the Continuing Conference of the World Congress of the International Womens' Year to be held in the German Democratic Republic.

* Comrade Kye Ung Tae met with the visiting government trade delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by German Amado Blanco, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Cuba, and had a friendly conversation with it.

Feb. 12

* A protocol on trade for 1977 between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union was signed in Pyongyang.

Feb. 15

* A Yugoslav moviemen's delegation headed by film producer Stanenkovic Miomir flew into Pyongyang. (KCNA)

Japan Authorities Must Stop Opposing U.S. Pullout

Collusion between S. Korea and Japan

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea) on Feb. 18 commented on the "Sixth General Meeting of the South Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League" held on February 16 in Tokyo. Though the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique talked much at the meeting, all their talk was aimed at strengthening the collusion and tie-up to perpetuate Korea's division, hasten Japan's reinvasion of south Korea and increase war potentials of the south Korean puppet clique.

Rodong Sinmun commentary says:

The whole course of the meeting and a "joint statement" issued at the end of the meeting show that in pursuance of this aim the south Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries mainly discussed at the meeting how to oppose the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

"Deterrent to war" and the like they put up at the meeting as a pretext to oppose the pullout of the U.S. troops from south Korea are ridiculous indeed.

In Korea there exists not "threat of southward invasion" but the threat of northward invasion.

To oppose the U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea under the pretext of "deterrent to war" means only maintaining the source of war as ever in Korea and preserving the factors of Korea's division. Moreover, the south Korean puppet clique are dead set against the "reduction of the U.S. troops," babbling that it is "dangerous." This strips naked the ulterior intention of the despicable traitors to prolong their feeble existence, patronized by the bayonet of the foreign aggressors, thinking nothing of the destiny of the nation and offering one half of the country to them.

At the meeting the Japanese reactionaries disclosed their black-hearted design to tighten the collusion with the south Korean puppet clique and step up Japan's reinvasion of south Korea, opposing the U.S. troops' pullback from south Korea and encouraging such treacherous manoeuvres of the south Korean puppet clique for division, confrontation and war as the "proposal on simultaneous entry of the north and south of Korea into the United Nations" and "proposal on non-aggression pact," the commentary remarks.

At a time when the world people are lifting up their voices calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and hoping for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, utterances opposing them were made at the meeting of the "South Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League," the commentary says, and adds: This is a criminal act going against the trend of the times.

This patently shows the anachronistic and aggressive design of the Japanese reactionaries to get something by zealously partaking in the policy of the U.S. bellicose elements to prevent the reunification of our country, create "two Koreas" and keep south Korea as a colony and a military base indefinitely and reveals the treacherous nature of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are faithfully executing the foreign aggressors' line of division and war and selling off the country to them.

Referring to the closed-door huddles of treachery and aggression between the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique over the problems of "expansion of economic cooperation" and a "treaty on the continental shelf," the commentary stresses:

The treacherous and aggressive tie-up between the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique at the meeting of the "South Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League" is a virulent challenge to the Korean people's cause of reunification and to peace in Korea.

If the south Korean puppet clique continue rushing headlong along the road of treachery, tailing after the outside forces, they will precipitate their destruction.

The Japanese reactionaries must renounce the hostile policy towards the Korean people and refrain from freezing Korea's division. (KCNA)

Li Byong Hi (left) secretary general of the south Korean parliamentarians delegation met the press and desperately urged the continued presence of the US troops in south Korea.

Editorial

The Japanese militarists are openly objecting to the planned withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea. They are showing signs of extreme uneasiness at the American move.

Their panic was manifested at the recent 6th general meeting of the "ROK-Japan Parliamentarians Association" held in Tokyo. The meeting expressed a total disregard for the worldwide demand for exposure of the corrupt union between Seoul and Tokyo. The meeting reaffirmed the desperate resistance of the ruling circles in the two countries to the projected American phase-out. It went on to call for the maintenance of the split of Korea, defying the strong urge within the Korean nation for the earliest reintegration.

The last Japan visit of U.S. vice-President Mondale at the end of January purported to assuage growing fear in Tokyo and demonstrate to other Asian allies that the U.S. was firmly committed to the defense of the region.

In his press conference prior to his departure for home, Mondale announced that Japan agreed to the planned withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea. Immediately this claim was denied by the Japanese government authorities.

There is a strong conspiratorial air about the conduct of the Japanese militarists. The successive Japanese rulers have always trusted Korea in terms of security, which is the underlying principle of Japanese policy toward Korea and Asia in general.

The Japanese argue that "the security of south Korea is essential to that of Japan," that the U.S. troops "play the role of deterrent to war" and that their withdrawal "will imperil the balance of power" in Korea. This sort of thinking is typical of the successive Japanese rulers.

Today the Japanese are embarking on the reinforcement of the "Self-Defence Forces" under the pretext of building up "the sufficient defense power" needed to deal with the collapse of the "balance of power" caused by the U.S. pullout. They are obviously planning to drastically improve and expand their armed forces.

The Japanese militarists are also offering positive assistance to the Pak Jung Hi junta in its project to "modernize" the puppet army, as clear from the last 6th general assembly of the "ROK-Japan Parliamentarians Association."

On January 25 last political parties and public organizations in its joint Pyongyang conference proposed the south Korean counterparts to have north-south disarmament talks in order to ease the tension and remove the danger of nuclear war. They declared that the successful disarmament talks presupposed the U.S. military disengagement from south Korea.

This proposal is certainly acceptable to anybody concerned with peace in Korea and Asia.

There is no factual ground for the claim that the U.S. pullout will "destabilize the balance of power on the Korean peninsula." It is a politically-inspired pretense to justify their aggressive design.

The U.S. pullout and the reunification of Korea will prove far from harmful to the security of Japan. The Japanese should utilize the U.S. pullout to reexamine their policy toward Korea and abandon their aggressive design.

What Is Aim of "'ROK'-Japan Joint Continental Shelf Development Treaty"?

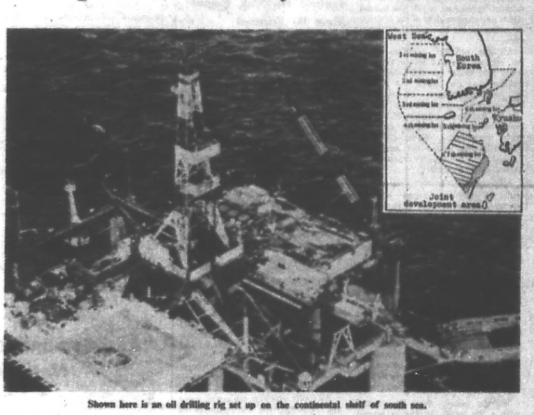
The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are urging the Japanese Government to get the "'ROK'-Japan joint continental shelf development treaty" ratified by the Diet as early as possible. Pak gangsters also threaten to go ahead with exploring the continental shelf by themselves if there are further delays in the ratification of this treaty. In response to this, the Japanese ruling party decided at a Cabinet meeting on February 10 to submit the "'ROK'-Japan joint continental shelf development treaty" to the Diet for ratification.

Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda said at a New Year press conference that he would do everything within his power to get this treaty ratified by the Diet. On January 22, he informed Nishiyama, Japanese ambassador to south Korea of his intention. Nishiyama had returned home to tell Fukuda Pak Jung Hi's strong insistance on the ratification of the treaty. Fukuda told the ambassador that this treaty would be ratified without failure by the current session of the Diet, in spite of vehement resistance by the opposition parties.

"Texaco", "Gulf" and "Shell", the U.S. and European oil monopolies, reportedly had given up the oil lot concessions before they hit oil, though they worked hard to develop oil resources in the continental shelf basin. They decided that the development of oil there would be unprofitable.

The "'ROK'-Japan joint continental shelf development treaty" bill was killed on two occasions in the past, meeting with strong opposition from the world public. Why is the Japanese Government making desperate efforts to get this treaty ratified by the Diet by all means at a time when people of the world are raising voices loudly denouncing the dirty connection between south Korea and Japan. Why are the Japanese ruling circles so keen on "developing the continental shelf", despite the fact that the Western oil monopolies have decided that it is unprofitable.

This is related to the dirty fusion between south Korea and Japan and to the Fukuda Cabinet's policy towards south Korea.



Shown here is an oil drilling rig set up on the continental shelf of south sea.

"Conclusion of Treaty" Costs $305 Mil.

The "'ROK'-Japan continental shelf treaty" originates in the "ECAFE" (the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East) which reported that the south sea of Korea had large amounts of oil deposits next to those in the Persian Gulf.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique didn't hesitate to sell off the nation's waters to foreign countries in order to increase their personal riches. No sooner had they heard this report by the "ECAFE" than the Pak Jung Hi traitors regarded it as a source of their own income. They started cooking up a traitorous law on the continental shelf.

In January, 1970, the traitors framed the "law for the development of off-shore mineral ores" and declared jurisdiction over an area of 300,000 square kilometres in the continental shelf in the south sea in May of the same year, and divided this area into seven lots and sold them as concessions to the U.S. oil monopolies.

The Japanese ruling circles demanded their territorial right over the seventh lot as they were eagerly looking for oil resources for a long time. This opened oil business between traitors and aggressors—"'ROK'-Japan joint continental shelf development treaty". In December, 1970, Japan formed the "marine development committee" headed by Miura Kiichi, former president of the Petroleum Development Corporation. A "'ROK'-Japan joint conference for undersea resources development" was held on January 20, 1971, in Tokyo. The conference was attended by pro-"ROK" persons including Kishi Nobusuke, former Japanese Prime Minister; Nagano Shigeo, former president of Nippon Steel Corporation and Yatsugi Kazuo. This meeting decided to develop resources concealed in the continental shelf on a private basis.

Yatsugi Kazuo conferred with Pak Jung Hi on the joint development of the continental shelf, to conclude a secret agreement, when he took part in a meeting of the "'ROK'-Japan cooperation committee" held in Seoul in May, 1972. The "sixth 'ROK'-Japan regular ministerial conference" in September, 1972 reached a "government-level agreement" on "the joint development of the continental shelf."

The Pak Jung Hi clique held secret talks with the then Foreign Minister Ohira and the then International Trade and Industry Minister Nakasone when the latter visited Seoul to attend the ministerial conference. The clique were given a promise of a 305 million dollar loan to them for meeting the aggressive Japanese demand for the development of the continental shelf. This is now an open secret.

Kishi, former Japanese Prime Minister (center) and ultra-rightwinger Kodama (left) reported to have received a large amount of money in payoffs for contributing to the successful conclusion of "'ROK'-Japan joint continental shelf development treaty."

After the secret talks, Seoul and Tokyo made increased efforts to conclude a "'ROK'-Japan joint continental shelf development treaty."

The first 'ROK'-Japan business conference was held on October 5-6, 1972, in Seoul, the second meeting on November 28-29 in Tokyo and the third on December 20-21. The Japanese ruling circles strongly demanded development concessions for the 4th, 5th and 6th mining lots as well as those for the 7th mining lot. The "'ROK'-Japan government steering meeting," tentatively so named, was decided to be established as a result of the three meetings.

60% of Funds Used as Bribery

Generally speaking, it costs about 2,000 million yen to set up an oil drilling rig in the continental shelf. As a matter of fact, out of them, 40 per cent will be used for drilling a test well and the 60 per cent rest given as bribes on the pretext of "compensation to fishermen."

If one test oil well is sunk in each of the seven mining lots, its total costs will be 14,000 million yen, and out of them, 8,400 million yen will be appropriated by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and pro-"ROK" Japanese politicians.

Speaking about the dirty fusion of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese, Pak Dong Jin, the puppet foreign minister; Jong Il Gwon, the puppet "national assembly speaker" and Kim Jong Pil, former puppet prime minister, visited Japan in order to attend meetings of the "'ROK'-Japan Parlismen tari ans Union" and the "Asian Parliamentarians Union", which are vehemently opposed to the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, call for increased economic aid to south Korea and for early ratification of the "continental shelf treaty." The two meetings were attended by some 100 members of the south Korean "national assembly."

Kim Yong Soo, the puppet "ambassador" to Japan, and Jo Il Je, minister at the puppet "embassy" to Japan, held frequent secret talks with the key pro-"ROK" figures—Kishi Nobusuke, former Japanese Prime Minister; Shiina Etsusaburo, former vice-president of the Liberal-Democratic Party; and Funada Naka, Japanese chief of the "Japan-'ROK' Parliamentarians Union."

Their secret talks were aimed at negotiating the "'ROK'-Japan joint continental shelf development."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese authorities are getting more undisguised in intensifying their fusion.

Significantly, among pro-"ROK" lobbyists, Kishi Nobusuke stands out, playing a major role in consolidating the fusion.

A Japanese commentator had this to say about Kishi's unusually active manoeuvres for the "'ROK'-Japan joint continental shelf development": "I cannot read stories on the Japan-'ROK' continental shelf treaty without reading in those the name of Kishi Nobusuke."

Kishi has been keenly interested in the problem of oil concessions in the Korean continental shelf. He urged his close friends—Kodama Yoshio, ultra-rightwinger; Yatsugi Kazuo and Machii Hisayuki, a naturalized Japanese—to take an active part in promoting the conclusion of the "'ROK'-Japan joint continental shelf development treaty."

The business conferences were held on four occasions in 1973—on Feb. 1-2, Mar. 5-7, in April and on April 23-27. On January 30, 1974, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese ruling circles signed the "'ROK'-Japan joint continental shelf development treaty". The Pak gangsters got this treaty ratified in December of the same year by the puppet "national assembly."

When the traitorous treaty is ratified by the Japanese Diet, Japanese businessmen will aquire the development concessions over a large part of the continental shelf. They will be able to exploit freely for 50 years off-shore resources in the sea area as large as one-third of the continental shelf of Korea.

Kishi received one million dollars through Kodama and Machii from a U.S. oil broker in exchange for his promise to consider his interests in the joint development of the Korean continental shelf. He had talks with Pak Jung Hi in Seoul on the development of the continental shelf." Nippon Oil Company annually gives a few million yen to Kishi, in anticipation of a successful conclusion of this treaty. Therefore Kishi is particularly keen on getting this treaty ratified by the current session of the Diet.

Kishi is alleged to have increased his deposits with a Swiss bank by 35 million dollars in five years after 1971, the year when the "'ROK'-Japan joint continental shelf development plan" began to take definite shape. This shows how much he utilized the plan and how actively he worked for the conclusion of the treaty.

Kishi also urges the newly-formed Fukuda Cabinet to get the "continental shelf treaty" ratified by the Diet, insisting that it is the immediate task to ratify this treaty and that the development of the south Korean continental shelf must be regarded not only as a problem of the south Korean people but as a problem essential for Japan poor in natural resources.

"ROK"-Japan Military Ties Intensified

Why are the Japanese authorities making all-out efforts to get the "continental shelf treaty" through the Diet? Because they intend to give much more aid to the Pak Jung Hi fascist military regime.

Pak Jung Hi's erroneous economic policy has reduced the south Korean economy to total destruction, as it is burdened with 10 billion dollar foreign debts.

Even according to data officially made public, the amount of the principals of the loans south Korea has to pay this year is 1,300 million dollars and the amount will increase to 2,400 million dollars in 1981.

The floundering Pak Jung Hi rascals are leaving no stones unturned to get more loans from Japan which exercises a great economic influence on south Korea, saying that they cannot live without Japanese economic aid.

This is why the Japanese authorities are keen on passing the "continental shelf treaty" through the Diet.

The Japanese ruling circles are also scheming to revise for the worse the "petroleum development corporation law."

In a word, they intend to enable the "petroleum development corporation" to finance freely petroleum development projects to governmental organs of foreign countries.

Thus, the Seoul military regime will be in a position to receive loans from the "Japan Petroleum Development Corporation" for 50 years after the "'ROK'-Japan continental shelf development treaty" is ratified by the Diet to permit the joint development of the south Korean continental shelf.

The Pak Jung Hi gangsters are making desperate efforts to start as early as possible the "continental shelf development projects", getting political funds from Japan to prolong their remaining days.

Doko Toshio, president of Keidanren (Federation of Economic Organizations), said that the Japanese must follow the example of England which has found a way out of its economic crisis in developing oil fields in the North Sea. (May 31, 1976 issue of Japanese daily newspaper "Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun")

The "'ROK'-Japan joint continental shelf development treaty" is designed to intensify the military ties between south Korea and Japan.

For example, Pak Jung Hi the traitor said that after the 1970's the development of the continental shelf will be based on a national defense system and will be essential for an intensified "anti-communist" system and for military strategy. The "Japan Self-Defense Forces" pay special attention to the military significance of the development of off-shore resources in the Korean continental shelf. They express their vicious intention to take an active part in developing the Korean continental shelf.

It is as clear as daylight that the "sea area earmarked for joint development of the continental shelf" will be designated as the "sea area of joint defense" and there is a great possibility of the "Japan Self-Defense Forces" being dispatched to south Korea in an emergency.

Former "President" Yun Bo Son's Statement of Reasons for Appeal

(*full text*)

Former south Korean "president" Yun Bo Son, who is now prosecuted by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique in connection with the "case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation," on Jan. 28 submitted to the Seoul "supreme court" a "statement of reasons for appeal."

In the statement he strongly demanded Pak Jung Hi step down from power, the "yushin system" abolished, democracy restored, peace and reunification achieved on the basis of democracy and a "joint popular front" against the Pak "regime" formed.

The former "president" also condemned the puppet "regime" for the "KCIA's" payoffs to Japanese and American politicians.

As is known, Yun Bo Son and his fellow dissidents, who made public the March 1 manifesto rejected illegal penalties inflicted upon them at the Seoul "high court" on Dec. 29 last year and appealed to the "supreme court."

In his "statement of reasons for appeal" to the puppet supreme court, Yun Bo Son said:

I appeal from the finding of the Seoul high court of justice on December 29, 1976, and make the following statement of reasons for appeal:

We made an appeal not because we expect and hope that the supreme court will pass a fair finding.

We cannot but be found guilty at the revitalisation court, a theatre of farcical trial for dictatorship. And, in fact, we were given the verdict of guilty in the first and second instances.

It cannot but be said that it is stupid to expect the judge appointed by Pak Jung Hi to absolve us who demanded the resignation of Pak Jung Hi.

But we are not guilty. The court of truth, the court of conscience, the court of people and the court of history in the not distant future will declare that we were right.

What we demanded in the declaration for democracy and national salvation is the full restoration of democracy, an independent economic system, the dignity of the nation and sincere efforts for national reunification, etc. There was and is no change in my conviction that this is the only way for the nation to live.

In the spirit of the declaration for democracy and national salvation, I hereby make clear my view on the tasks we should urgently carry out at present.

My statement will not be an excellent one. But I sincerely hope you will not ignore it, thinking that it is a statement in the last moments of an old man who loves the country.

(1)

The Pak Regime Must Withdraw

The Pak regime frustrated through the May 16 coup d'etat the national revolution for freedom and democracy which the popular masses of this country gained at the cost of their blood and usurped the power through the revision of the constitution for its third term election and four fraudulent elections. In October 1972 it scrapped the constitution and trumped up by force the so-called revitalization constitution, mobilizing tanks and guns and proclaiming a martial law to completely bury democracy in our country.

And the Pak regime, arbitrarily applying the anti-communist law, the national security law, a plot for rebellion and emergency measures, has held a countless number of political trials and suppressed numerous patriotic youths, students and democratic personages and subjected them to indescribably brutal penalties and tortures.

The Pak regime has also deprived all people of the most elementary human liberty to see, hear and speak, violated their bodies, lives and conscience and freedom of learning and religion and suppressed the right of all the masses of the people to lead a life worth leading as human being. This is the first reason why we oppose the Pak regime.

In 1965 the Pak regime, sealing up the people's opposition with a martial law and garrison decree, concluded the humiliating south Korea-Japan agreements and since then it has taken the road of dependence upon the outside forces, running off the road of the independent development of our national economy. In particular, it has sought dependence upon Japan in the political, economic, military and cultural spheres to maintain the power of the corrupt privileged classes.

To get a few dollars of foreign currency, the Pak regime encouraged the selling of the chastity of our women to the Japanese as a state policy and totally trampled down the self-respect and pride of the nation with its diplomacy of dependence upon outside forces, prostitution diplomacy and bribery diplomacy, landing our country in international isolation. This is the second reason why we oppose the Pak regime.

The Pak regime has used the question of reunification, the supreme task of our nation only as a means of maintaining its existence, and totally prevented our masses of the people from participating in the settlement of this important problem.

They have sought permanent division, not reunification, and a war atmosphere, not peace, and thereby maintained their dictatorship.

They used the atmosphere of north-south dialogue and the national desire for reunification in trumping up the revitalised system. They proclaimed a state of war and hastily cooked up the so-called wartime laws, thus further intensifying the suppression of civil rights.

This is the third reason why we oppose the Pak regime.

In addition to all these reasons, there is one more reason that makes us loudly cry today for the withdrawal of the Pak regime.

According to what was brought to light recently in foreign countries, over the past years the Pak regime has made huge payoffs to the high-ranking politicians, businessmen and men of the press in Japan and the United States, entreating them to support its dictatorial regime. The Pak regime is detestably behaving to conceal its truth from the people. We cannot repress indignation at the fact that some leaders of the United States, having received big bribes, patronized the Pak regime's suppression of human rights of the popular masses and strongly demand that the U.S. Government thoroughly clarify the truth of this case and make public the whole picture without concealing to us people of south Korea.

We also cannot but note that the whole people are outraged by the fact that some corrupt forces of Japan, colluding with the Pak regime, have provided it with a material basis for its suppression of human rights.

We cannot repress surprise and indignation above all at the fact that the Pak regime which has all along loud-mouthed about the liquidation of flunkeyism, irregularities and corruption has maintained its power by such despicable means.

This is the true colors of south Korean style democracy.

The Pak regime must withdraw at once.

We cannot tolerate even a moment the regime which has so disgracefully defamed the dignity and honour of the nation, Pak regime which put us out of countenance before the world, reducing us to a servile nation.

Indeed, what has increased in the 16 years of the Pak regime is dictatorship, corruption and suppression of human rights, pollution, taxes, price hike and the gap between the rich and the poor, foreign capital, low wage labour and dependence upon the outside forces and what has retrogressed in this period is democracy, social justice, the independence and self-respect of the nation and prospect for peace on the Korean Peninsula and reunification. As long as there is the Pak regime, there can be neither freedom, nor democracy, nor peace, nor reunification. As long as the Pak regime is left intact, our national history cannot make progress.

Photo shows Yun Bo Son emerge from the Seoul "high court," which found him "guilty".

(2)

The Revitalized System Must Be Abolished And Democracy Realized

The revitalised system is a system of violence and an authoritarian system hurriedly knocked into shape by tanks, bayonets and martial law. Since the establishment of the revitalised system the ruler's repression has been further intensified to make the disunity between the ruler and the people more acute, render our country more isolated in the international community, lead the north-south dialogue to a rupture and increase the danger of a war. It is the unanimous view of all people with proper discernment and judgement that the abolition of the revitalised system and the realization of democracy in the political, economic and all other fields of society are the only way of breaking the present deadlock, promoting the human rights and building the fatherland of independence, peace and reunification. To this end, the following tasks must be carried out without delay:

—The Pak regime must state that the so-called revitalised constitution is invalid originally from the course of its institution and, accordingly, declare null and void the present emergency measures based on the revitalised constitution.

At the same time, a new democratic government must be formed without delay through general elections guaranteeing free discourse and unbiased election control under a provisional election control power which ensures the broad participation of the people and a new order of democratic constitutional government based on the faithful guarantee of all the human rights and the principle of the division of powers must be established forthwith.

—All the political prisoners must be released at once, all the political trials held under the Pak regime be nullified and the search and pursuit of political refugees be stopped. The so-called social security law, a law for medieval violation of human rights which totally denies and deprives the political offenders of their human rights under the name of "punishment for security reasons" be immediately abrogated.

—All suppression terrifying the people such as tortures, arrest without warrant, detention without trial, surveillance, threat, shadowing and kidnapping must be discontinued and the power organ which makes a practice of committing such suppression be abolished.

—Freedom of political opposition, freedom of speech, campus freedom and the independence of the judicial administration must be thoroughly guaranteed and the students, professors, journalists and judicial officers who were expelled from schools or offices for the reason that they were critical of the power be reinstated. Freedom of religion must be ensured and all attempts of the power to control religion be given up.

—All the people must be ensured with a life worth leading as human being and all the present legal and practical restrictions on the labour movement be abolished. The agricultural cooperatives must be placed on a democratic basis to become an independent cooperative organisation of the peasants. The workers, peasants, fishermen, urban paupers and all other popular masses must be ensured the rights to freely speak, unite and act for their own will and interests.

(3)

Peace Reunification Must Be Based on Democracy

The fact that the country divided by the outside forces is standing in confrontation against each other for more than 30 years is the source of all tragic sufferings of our nation today.

Reunification must be accelerated on the three principles of independence, peace and great national reconciliation. To this end, the following points must be taken into consideration:

—Only the realisation of democracy guaranteeing the popular masses' participation and free expression of will is the first factor contributing to reunification. Security should presuppose giving priority to the guarantee of security for every individual person.

The security of the state where the security of each individual person is not guaranteed is nothing but the strengthening of dictatorship and the perpetuation of the one-man administration.

—The United States and Japan must see that their tripartite bonds with south Korea not be geared to encourage split against reunification, obstruct the dialogue of the nation or stimulate retrogression from democracy.

—Only by taking the above-mentioned points as a basis can the road to reunification creating a climate of harmony and great unity among the masses of the people in the north and the south be opened.

We must make clear the national consciousness that the nuclear arms race and nuclear retaliation must be reserved to the last.

—A new threat has today arisen on the road to the independent and peaceful reunification of our nation. It is that the Pak regime shows the inclination to seek the so-called "security cooperation" with the ultra-rightist forces of Japan. Our nation must not tolerate the so-called "south Korea-Japan security cooperation" which signifies that Japan's domination over south Korea involves military domination, going beyond economic and political domination.

It must be noted that such "security cooperation" is a move to intensify dictatorship and perpetuate the split, not an extension of democracy for the security of everyone of the people.

Accordingly, it is crystal clear that this will result in perpetuating the national split and furthering the war line in south Korea in violation of the great principle of "independent reunification without outside interference" and in hastening the rearmament, reinforcing the expansionist ultra-rightist militarist forces and accelerating the retreat of democracy in Japan. South Korea-Japan cooperation must be based on the confirmation of the value of democracy.

If not so, the peoples of south Korea and Japan must make all efforts to hold in check such developments and form a joint front for this purpose.

(4)

Joint Front of People Against the Pak Regime Must Be Formed

In the reality of the history of the nation at present our struggle for the national target of democracy, the independence of the nation and national reunification is one struggle that can not be waged, separated from each other. The great cause of independence and reunification can not be advanced without democracy in which the masses of the people are the master making the history of our nation. This is the present reality.

Therefore, our immediate, greatest task in this struggle is to oppose the one-man rule of the Pak regime.

Herein lies the reason why the struggle should be waged to form a "joint front of the people against the Pak regime, for democracy and national reunification".

We have learnt from the past experiences that victory can be won not merely through a symbolic organisation of notables, a nominal struggle of opposition parties or such verbal struggle as statements but only through the participation of the broad segments of the people and a practical and resolute struggle. This is the reason why we advocate the formation of a joint front organization embracing all patriots.

All those who love the country and are concerned for the future of the nation must be allowed to participate in the joint front of the people. Especially, like the ordinary people masses, the oppressed office employees and members of search organs including police and intelligence men be also allowed to join this front.

In fact, their desire is the same as ours.

We are not hasty to expect that such joint front of the people will be quickly formed or expanded on a large scale nor do we hastily hope that a well-systematized organisation will be formed to wage a struggle.

Nevertheless, to wage the struggle for paving our way, overcoming all the difficulties, and the struggle of the people of all strata for the overthrow of the Pak regime, for democracy and national reunification, using all meetings, time and opportunities is our urgent national task and we are convinced that this will surely bring us victory.

Concluding Words

I clarified my view on the spirit of the March 1 declaration for democracy and national salvation and on the road to be followed by us in accordance with this spirit.

The supreme court, however, may again give the verdict of guilty on charges of involvement in the March 1 case, without judging my above-mentioned view.

If the supreme court, however, wants to pass a just finding at the dictates of the conscience of judicial officers in adjudging all the "cases of violation of the emergency measures" including the March 1 case, it must declare the emergency measures null and void.

Because, the emergency measures are based on the revitalised constitution which is not a constitution revised in accordance with the legal procedures of constitutional amendment or instituted in accordance with a genuine and free agreement but a code of dictatorship which was unilaterally faked up by Pak Jung Hi alone by using illegal violence and is therefore invalid in principle.

Lawless South Korea

"Land of Judicial Arsenals" and "Land under the Reign of Fascist Evil Laws"—this is the pronoun of south Korea.

There are in south Korea today more than 5,000 kinds of fascist evil laws enacted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique use these fascist evil laws as an all-powerful means in maintaining their military rule. By invoking these laws they savagely suppress and murder all those who desire the country's reunification, be they communists or nationalists, students or believers.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have greatly expanded the repressive apparatus while manufacturing all sorts of evil fascist laws and have thus covered the whole of south Korea with a military, police, intelligence and secret service network and turned the whole of south Korea into a living hell of terrorism and oppression".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique enacted on a daily average over 70 evil laws such as the "anti-communist law," the "special law on punishment of special criminals" and the "law on political party activities" right after they seized "power" through a "military coup".

The infamous "anti-communist law" provides for suppressing, dissolving and punishing all political parties, organizations and individual persons desirous of the country's reunification and democracy and bans any contacts and interchange between the north and the south. Under this hideous evil law any expression of will or action for the democratization of society and national reunification is liable to heavy penalties and death sentence.

It is by no means accidental that south Korean publications deplored as follows: "Over 90 per cent of speeches of politicians and the publications are subject to the 'anti-communist law'" and "it is our reality that we are bound to be charged with violation of the 'anti-communist law' unless we shut our eyes, ears and mouths".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique became more desperate in their moves to enact more murderous laws and render the existing ones more reactionary with the "October revitalization" as a momentum. Their fascist suppression reached the zenith around the time when the puppets of the U.S. imperialists men destruction in Vietnam and Cambodia and the rule of the colonial puppet in south Korea was facing a serious crisis.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits enacted over 3,000 kinds of evil laws such as the "law on the revision of criminal law", the "public security law" and "emergency measures" following the "October revitalization." By invoking these laws they arrested, imprisoned and brutally murdered democratic figures of all circles, students and many other south Korean people on charges of "defamation of the state," "espionage" and "rebellion plot".

Much flurried by the mounting mass advance of the people of all walks of life against the "revitalized" fascist dictatorship, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed "emergency measure No. 9", the worst repressive law in history which may be called synthesis of all evil laws and "emergency measures" that hitherto existed, thus throwing south Korean society into the depth of suffocation and are staging a manhunting farce by cracking down harshly upon any element going against the grain with them.

Fascist war-time laws are being framed and all sorts of "cases" faked up almost every day to harshly punish and murder patriots and democratic figures calling for democracy and peaceful reunification.

Great many students and patriots were brutally killed on groundless charges of the involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party". Opposition party figure Kim Dae Jung and other figures of political, academic, press and religious circles were condemned to heavy penalties. Poet Kim Ji Ha is still groaning in a solitary prison cell.

As seen above, the "laws" now in force in south Korea are the evil laws for establishing an "anti-communist" system and fascist evil laws aimed at further fascistizing all aspects of social life.

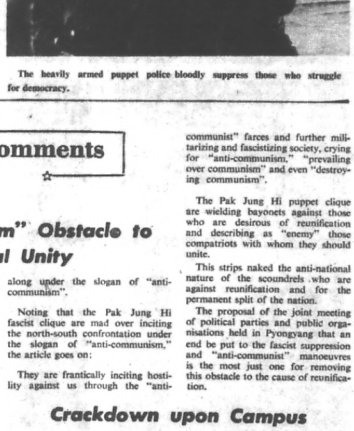
The south Korean "laws" are the laws seeking a permanent national split.

This proves that what they call "laws" in south Korea is impermissible both in the light of the nation's aspiration for reunification and the trend of the times.

South Korea has turned into an area where democracy has been eroded and the people are exposed to the threat of jailing and hanging. This reality only undermines the unity of the nation, increases the tension and beclouds the climate of peaceful reunification.

To reunify the divided country is the work of rejoining the severed ties of the nation; this presupposes great national unity.

The south Korean fascist and split-ist system breeding discord and antagonism among the fellow countrymen should be abolished, all democratic freedom be guaranteed to all people desirous of peaceful reunification and the illegally detained patriotic people and democratic figures unconditionally released for the creation of an atmosphere of great national unity.



The heavily armed puppet police bloodly suppress those who struggle for democracy.

Press Comments

"Anti-Communism" Obstacle to National Unity

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea) on Feb. 14 runs an article headlined "End to Fascist Suppression and 'Anti-Communist' Manoeuvres Is Prerequisite to Creating Climate of Great National Unity" explaining the new national salvation proposal put forward by the joint meeting of political parties and public organisations held in Pyongyang.

The article says:

What is most urgent today in removing the source of discord within the nation and creating a climate of great national unity is to put an end to the fascist suppression and "anti-communist" manoeuvres in south Korea.

Since their usurpation of the puppet power in a burglarious way the Pak Jung Hi clique have turned down all our fair and aboverboard proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and harshly cracked down upon the people, inciting hostility against the northern half of the Republic all along under the slogan of "anti-communism".

Noting that the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique are mad over inciting the north-south confrontation under the slogan of "anti-communism," the article goes on:

They are frantically inciting hostility against us through the "anti-communist" farces and further militarizing and fascistizing society, crying for "anti-communism," "prevailing over communism" and even "destroying communism".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are wielding bayonets against those who are desirous of reunification and describing as "enemy" those compatriots with whom they should unite.

This strips naked the anti-national nature of the scoundrels who are against reunification and for the permanent split of the nation.

The proposal of the joint meeting of political parties and public organisations held in Pyongyang that an end be put to the fascist suppression and "anti-communist" manoeuvres is the most just one for removing this obstacle to the cause of reunification.

Crackdown upon Campus

Rodong Sinmun on Feb. 15 in a commentary lashes at the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits for taking fascist "disciplinary measures" at universities and colleges of south Korea to expel students from there en masse or impose other "punishment" upon them.

The commentary recalls that on February 11 the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits took "disciplinary measures" against more than 1,140 students at different universities and colleges of south Korea and earlier on February 7 they committed similar outrages at a number of universities and colleges.

Due to the south Korean fascists' din of repression the lives of the south Korean students are again seriously threatened and campus is under the reign of horrible fascist tyranny, the commentary observes, and continues:

The harsh crackdown upon campus which the fascist junta has launched, much scared by the daily mounting struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy, was intended to prevent the anti-dictatorship sentiments growing among the students in south Korea with spring, a season of struggle, approaching from developing into a mass resistance and thereby save its ruling system from the crisis of destruction by hook or by crook.

The puppet clique are cracking down harshly upon the progressive students at the point of the bayonet and expelling them from campus in an attempt to stifle the democratic forces there. But this only strips bare their true colour as truculent fascist hangmen and gives rise to the fighting sentiments of the people.

Photo shows Yonse University students stage a demonstration, carrying placards calling for restoration of democracy and freedom on campus.

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